

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

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Cases will be required for all kinds of Job-work at the time the work is executed. All persons desiring advertisements inserted in the Messenger, will please hand them in by Wednesday evening of the week they wish them to appear.

All communications on business addressed to the editors must be pre-paid to insure attention. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editors. The above rates of subscription and for advertising will be strictly and invariably charged. Office on Main Street, opposite the "Western House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

For the Weekly Messenger.
MAY DAY.

"Haste thee, (May!) and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity!
Quips and cranks and merry wiles,
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles,
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides!
And in thy right-hand lead thee
The Mountain Nymph, sweet Lucy!"

The above exquisite lines of the greatest of England's Epic Poets, John Milton, (written in his happy and beautiful period of his early manhood) sprang spontaneously to our memory and imagination on Saturday last. If Euphrosyne, in heart-easing mirth, had herself selected the day, it could not have been better whereon to go a-maying. The sun shone brightly;—but the fervor of his rays was tempered by a breeze that gave vigor and elasticity to every youthful and impressive frame.

The young ladies of the Madison Female Academy commemorated the time-honored Spring festival, in an exceedingly simple, but yet most enjoyable manner, in a beautiful grove adjacent to the hospitable residence of Gen. John Miller. There was no parade or ostentatious display; but about ten o'clock the fair pupils, in the neat yet simple attire appropriate to school-girls and suited to the purpose of spending a day in the country, proceeded quietly to the chosen retreat. The change from dusty streets and brick walls to the enamelled turf, the warbling woodland, the sloping vale, the breezy hill-side, and the shadowing trees was so refreshing and animating that, as soon as the procession was dismissed by the Principal, a dozen gay parties were off in different directions and to different amusements, while others reclined on the grass under the grateful shade. Happy creatures! It was a spectacle to recall the most jaded spirits—to recall visions of joyous childhood and ardent youth to a sexagenarian.

"To bring back the hour
Of glory in the grass, of splendor in the flower,"

to the most care-worn veteran of trade or professional life, and make him feel
"There was a time when meadow grove and stream,
The earth and every common sight
To him did seem
Appareled in celestial light—
The glory and the freshness of a dream!"

About one o'clock the various groups were called from their sportive toils to a bountiful feast. The cloth was laid on a table of Nature's own workmanship, and the bright-eyed guests "lay along" the green margins of the board, in truly classical and antique fashion. Had we the gift of *Ariel* to have fitted about among them, or "the pen of a ready writer" to have indited the sallies of wit and humor which were produced by this assemblage of Youth and Hope and Genius, at so genial a moment, under bright skies and in fine weather, we might make the oldest nerves tingle, as if a second Spring-time had come upon their mortal life. And were we at liberty to mention names, one might express the gratitude of the whole Pic Nic Party to—and—&c. &c., but it is unnecessary, as in this community their names are associated, on all occasions of the kind, with whatever is most elegant, refined and hospitable, as well as whatever is most attractive in the mingled sweetness and dignity of feminine manners.

When, as old Homer would have said, "the desire of food was taken away,"—the several parties again betook themselves to their several shade-trees, to play "graces," &c., &c., &c.

"And what to them was the world beside,
With all its change of time and tide,
This May Day, bright on Earth and Sky,
Was Heaven to their mind and eye!"

Hark! what are those sounds from underneath that wild Cherry-tree? A cluster of uplifted faces and beaming eyes surround a child of tender years, who, with the sod for a stage, a stump for her side-scan, two lofty and umbr-

geous trees for her columns of support, and the soft blue Heaven for her canopy, is reciting!—with looks, gesture, tone of voice all harmonizing to the sentiments she pours forth. Another and another succeed, and the entranced auditors acknowledge, with brimming eyes and feeling hearts, that the melody and expressiveness of speech are not less admirable and affecting than those of music—especially when set off by juvenile talents.

As the shadows of the trees begin to lengthen, the young folks "tired of play," are suddenly invigorated by the appearance on the ground of a gallant band of amateurs; whose enlivening strains lend light wings to the remaining hours.

On the whole, this commemoration of the Spring Festival was calculated to impress upon all the lasting lesson of the superiority of a life of pure, peaceful, and contented enjoyment, and beneficial exertion to the more seductive pleasures whereof so many are slaves.

"This our life, exempt from public haunts,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in EVERY THING."

OBSERVER.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE.—Was the doctrine of a celebrated politician, and he doubtless judged mankind by himself, and those with whom he was brought in contact. Dishonest men are the most suspicious of dishonesty in others, and while honest men have as little to do with them as possible, their principal associations are necessarily with the class to which they belong. But to infer that all are dishonest because some are, is unsupported by observation. The man who charges another with dishonesty without proof of it, according to Dr. Paley's Moral Philosophy, tells an untruth. No man can innocently assert as true what he does not know to be such. Were the doctrines of Dr. Paley adhered to, much mischief would be prevented, and society be improved in morals. Dishonesty often suffers from slanderers who, like Sir Robert Walpole, think all men as dishonest as themselves and honor as they themselves are. To an honorable mind these accusations are annoying. Although some of the ancient philosophers affected to despise the shafts aimed at them by the malicious, who wished to undermine an enviable and well-earned reputation, or by insidiously blasting the fair fame of an honest man, remove him out of their ambitious path, yet their replies showed that they felt keenly the stings of ingratitude and envy; indeed, he who does not feel either more or less than a man. But of all ingratitude, that of foreigners who, Dickens-like, come to this country, partake of our hospitality, and then abuse us is worst. That portion of the press which from principle opposes the pretensions of inflated foreigners, is sure to come in for a large share of vituperation, as is exhibited by the conduct of Lola Montes in the suits she has brought against several presses in New York. With the pen Lola is amply able to defend herself, and her letters published in the New York papers show her to be one of the most extraordinarily gifted women living. But she takes an honorable course compared with some other adventurers that seek our shores for a brief time, and then return to Europe and ridicule the gullibility of the people of this country, and represent the follies of the few as the standard of intelligence of the many. It cannot be denied that follies are committed, and that a portion of the press is made the medium to promote the views of arrogant humbugs—some papers through ignorance, others possibly through venality. By venality we do not mean alone cash in hand, but a truckling to what is thought may become popular. The duty of every man is to tell the truth, and with editors this is particularly incumbent.—*Cin. Com.*

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMON CARRIERS.—A case of much importance to business men and common carriers has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The parties to the suit were *Chauteaux vs. Leech*. The plaintiffs were the owners and consignees of twenty-four packages of furs, which were delivered to the defendant's agents at Cincinnati, for transportation and delivery to plaintiffs at New York. A bill of lading was given, in the words "Pittsburg" was printed, indicating the defendants argued, that the risk was to commence until the goods had arrived at Pittsburg. The goods were placed by the defendant's agents on board the steamer *Defiance*, which was snagged on her way to Pittsburg, whereby the packages became wet. The defendants did nothing toward drying the furs, and they were rendered of great little value, and the difference being agreed upon, and for this amount the verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs in the court below. On the defendant's appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when the judgment of the court below was affirmed.

"LONG MAY IT WAVE."—Gen. Wayne, it is said, announced to General Washington the victory of Stony Point, thus ironically:

"STONY POINT, 2 o'clock, A. M.,
July 16th, 1779.

DEAR GENERAL:—The American flag waves here! Yours truly,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

He that embarks in the voyage of life will always wish to advance rather by the impulse of the wind than the strokes of the oar; and many founder in their passage, while they are waiting for the gale.

CONGRESSIONAL.
THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 5.
SENATE.—Mr. Hunter spoke in opposition to the amendment for additional aid to the Collins' line and in reply to those who advocated the measure. When he concluded, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution to print 100,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the patent office report was taken up.

Mr. Clingman moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to report what, if any, arrangements have been made to execute the public printing.

A long and protracted debate ensued and before definite action, they adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 6.
SENATE.—Mr. Fisk presented a memorial of the New York Legislature asking for an equal distribution of public lands for educational and other purposes.

Mr. Hall presented a petition against the Government employing laborers on Sunday.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts urging a liberal grant of land for the establishment of a National agricultural school.

Mr. Underwood gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all excepting the law giving compensation to members of Congress and introduce a new system of compensation.

Mr. Mallory introduced a bill establishing a steam mail line from California to China, via the Sandwich Islands.

The Wisconsin railroad bill was taken up and passed.

The bill granting land to Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad across a peninsula of land of that State; passed.

The bill granting land to same for a railroad from Milwaukee to Grand Traverse Bay and thence to the straits of Michilimacine, was ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up.

The debate on the Collins' line amendment was continued.

HOUSE.—Mr. Freeman, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported several bills granting the right of way and lands to Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, and Arkansas for railroad purposes; referred.

The House renewed the consideration of the resolution to print the patent office report.

The proposition of Mr. Clingman, made yesterday, was adopted.

The homestead bill was then taken up in the committee of the whole.

The first section of the bill as originally reported, provided that every man or widow, who is head of a family and a citizen of the United States, shall from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of a vacant and unappropriated land, to be located in a body, in conformity with legal subdivisions of public lands, and after the same shall have been amended.

The Committee on Agriculture, to which the bill was referred, reported an amendment to this section confining the provision to those who were citizens on the 1st of January, 1852, and who were not owners of any lands nor worth \$500, and who had not disposed of his or her land for the purpose of taking the benefit of this act.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected.

The committee rose without acting on the last section.

A resolution was introduced to adjourn from 1st of June to the 4th of July, in order to put the hall in summer trim and allow the members to attend the convention; without action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 7.
SENATE.—The private calendar was postponed in order to take up the deficiency bill granting the right of way and donation of public lands to Alabama to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Girard railroad; ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was taken up and Mr. Cass advocated increasing aid to the Collins' line, and continued his speech until adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanton of Ky., read a long report from the Committee on Printing. The report states that Boyd Hamilton, the contractor for the public printing, had in no instance complied with the terms of contract. The committee had contracted with Donaldson & Armstrong of the "Union," and Gideon Co. of the "Republic," for what work Hamilton could not execute. He explained the grounds of action of the committee. The House having instructed the committee to let out the printing to the lowest bidder, they reported that it is illegal and they cannot comply with the requirements of the instructions. A long debate ensued, and the bill was postponed until Wednesday.

The private calendar was taken up. Mr. Stanton gave notice of his intention to call up the Pennsylvania contest election case on Thursday. The House then adjourned until Monday.

MEXICO.—We have advices from Acapulco by way of Panama, to the 13th, and the city of Mexico to the 7th ult. These accounts were brought by the Golden Gate to Panama. They confirm the report of the defeat of the Tehuantepec treaty in the Mexican Congress. The report via New Orleans stated that there was one vote in its favor. That from Acapulco states that it was received by express at Acapulco, just as the Golden Gate was leaving. The steamship *Comp. Stockton*, seized by the Mexican authorities had broken the United States Government Seals, and pulled down the American flag.

How to Teach Right Principles.
MORTAL POWER OF A GOOD SCHOOL.

Perhaps the following piece from the New York Observer, may help parents to form correct opinions of what they ought to expect, and teachers, of what they ought to aim at, in the training of their pupils.

Mr. C. for several years had charge of a district school, now numbering nearly two hundred pupils. It is in the midst of a populous manufacturing village, having a full share of its rude and vicious youth, who have never learned at home either morals or manners. To this field, not peculiarly inviting for one who wished to find school keeping an easy life, Mr. C. was called. There was some complaint in the district, because he was to receive a larger salary than had usually been given. But it was replied that good teachers could not be obtained for a pittance, and so Mr. C. came. He began by enacting a few simple rules, of obvious propriety, to which he enforced strict obedience. While he did not hesitate to punish, (and that severely,) when necessary, he made his appeals to the honor and conscience of his pupils, and by a firm course of moral and intellectual discipline, secured their respect and love. Thenceforward his work was easy, and his school is eminently prosperous. The house is comfortable and pleasant, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery and flowers. The experiment of converting a school-yard into a garden, was at first the subject only of mirth to the skeptical. The idea that boys could be made to let shrubs and roses alone "was rich." But the thing was tried. The grounds were prepared, and every child brought some kind of tree or bush to be planted there. The fences were festooned with vines, and the paths were bordered with flowers, which grew as vigorously and as carefully as though planted everywhere else than near a village school. Adjoining these grounds is the garden of Mr. C., who has cultivated a variety of nice fruit. Close to the division fence stands a tree lately loaded with delicious peaches, and bending with tempting proximity over the boys' play yard. Mr. C. proposed to pick the fruit while unripe, to save the tree from destruction.

"No," said Mr. C., "let it remain. I think my scholars will not disturb it."

One day at the close of the school, the children were addressed by the teacher as follows:

"I presume you have all observed a fruit tree which hangs over the division fence, and would like very much to pick some of the peaches there are upon it. But as the tree stands upon Mr. C.'s side, to whom does it belong?"

School. "To Mr. C."

Mr. C. "But to whom does the fruit belong, that hangs over our side?"

School. "To Mr. C."

Mr. C. "And would it be unjust to deprive him of it?"

School. "Yes, sir."

Mr. C. "All who think so, and are willing to abstain from transgressing on Mr. C.'s property, may hold up the right hand."

Every hand was raised.

Mr. C. "I am glad to see so unanimous an expression of right feeling on your part, and expect you to act accordingly. Should any of the fruit as it ripens fall into your ground, it will be proper for you to toss it over into his garden."

From that time nothing more was said on the subject. The children were left to play by themselves as usual; but to Mr. C.'s surprise his fruit was undisturbed. Even that which fell from the tree was thrown over into his grounds. At length when the peaches were ripe, they were presented by him to Mr. C. for the school. The children were again called together, commended for their conduct, and reminded that in the gift now presented them they had an illustration of truth, that "Honesty is the best policy; and that it was always safest to do right."

A committee was appointed to gather the fruit, and then together sat down to the right feast, with a far better relish than if it had been taken unpermitted, and eaten with a consciousness of having done a wrong and mean act.

A few days since I saw the school with nearly 1000 other children, gathered in a beautiful grove, with their teacher and friends behaving as orderly, and singing as heartily, and looking as bright and happy, as good and well educated children only can do.

The fact to which I have alluded, suggests obviously that the District School, properly conducted, is the best Police system that can possibly be devised.

Such teachers as Mr. C. will prevent what a thousand judges and lawyers could not cure. Who need ever fear that children thus early trained to act justly and honorably, will be found in poor houses and penitentiaries. How many watchmen would it have required to preserve Mr. C.'s fruit? Yet a few words from Mr. C. prevented the least trespass upon it.

One of the grandest features of our State, is the system of public schools. It excels its railroads and canals. It is the personification of republicanism. Its results on public morals will be incalculable.

I lately heard a parent say he could not think of sending his son to a district school. He wanted him to associate with the sons of gentlemen. It so happens that the boy whom Mr. C. has had the most trouble with is the "son of a gentleman." Children of "common people" come to school to learn, not to show their independence and want of control, and from this class of youth, supplied by the District School with the means of education, will spring most of our useful citizens and eminent men, leaving far behind them those who, born to a fortune or reared in luxury, have had so fortunate to their genius, or spur to their industry.

The best economy is to secure the best teachers, and not the cheapest. This is

seen in the case of Mr. C. One might have been employed at half his salary, who would have scolded and whipped with twice his strength of lungs and muscles. But the Committee wanted a teacher, and were willing to pay him for his services; and the result has proved their wisdom.

KISSING.—The sweetness of kissing depends with us altogether on the novelty of the thing. Take our word for it, the stolen draughts are most delicious. We would rather be "cut up into cat fish bait," than to kiss a girl in company. Besides, there is great danger in promiscuous kissing which is indulged in at parties. Ten to one if your lips do not, at the very moment after they have been revelling in the most ecstatic enjoyment, come pop upon those of some old girl, so sure that you cannot get the taste of the bitters out of your mouth for a week. No! no! kissing in public is not the way to manage it; it destroys the reverence with which man delights to wrap the female sex, and none but a bungler will resort to it. If you want to enjoy a kiss in all its raciness—a kiss at once delicate, airy and spiritual, yet one that will cause every pulse in your body to thrill with ecstasy—get your little charmer into a corner of a sofa, before a cozy fire of a freezing night—steal your arm around her waist—take her hand gently in your own—and then draw her tenderly towards you, "kiss her a long, sweet kiss, as if you were a bee sucking honey from a flower."—There's true kissing for you.

In the eastern part of Delaware county, New York, resides B—a justice of the peace and a sensible man, but by common consent the ugliest looking individual in the county; being long, gaunt, sallow, and avy, with a gaunt like a kangaroo. One day he was out hunting, and met a man on foot and alone, who was longer, gaunter, uglier by all odds, than himself. He could give the "Squire" fifty and beat him. Without a word, B—raised his gun and deliberately leveled it at the stranger. "For goodness sake, don't shoot," shouted the man in great alarm. "Stranger," replied B—"I swore, ten years ago, that if ever I met a man uglier than I was, I would shoot him; and you are the first one I have ever seen."

The stranger, after taking a careful survey of his rival, replied, "Wal, captain, if I look any vusser than you do, shoot! I don't want to live no longer."

Knickerbocker.

INDICATIONS OF LOVE.—A good story is told of a rustic youth and a country girl, who sat facing each other at the supper-table of a husking party. The youth, smitten with the charms of the beautiful maid, only vented his passion in sly looks, and now and then touching Patty's toe with his foot under the table. At that time, there being no Bloomers, the girl, either fearful of the purity of her stockings, or determined to make the youth express what he appeared so warmly to feel, bore with his advances a little while in silence, when she cried out, "Look here, if you love me, tell me so; but don't dirty my stockings!"

EMIGRATION TO MINNESOTA.—The opening of navigation to St. Paul brought with it a strong tide of emigration to the fertile young territory. The Minnesota of April 24th notices the arrival of a large number of land-lodgers, mostly farmers, and the thorough-fares into the country are crowded with newcomers.

The "New York Western Farm and Village Association" have an advance corps of some 300 families on the way to Minnesota. They have made a selection of lands on Rolling-Stone creek, a few miles above Wabasha Prairie. It is not a Frontier or Socialist association, but simply a company of farmers and mechanics, organized for the purpose of mutual assistance and protection in their efforts to find homes in the West.

Low Jour.

A DOCTOR AS A DOCTOR.—A self-sufficient humbug who took up the business of physician, and pretended to a deep knowledge of the healing art, was once called upon to visit a young man afflicted with apoplexy. Bolus gazed long and hard, felt his pulse and pocket, looked at his tongue and his wife, and finally gave vent to the following opinion:

"I think he's a gone fellow."

"No," he exclaimed the sorrowing wife, "do not say that."

"Yes," returned Bolus, lifting up his hat and eyes heavenward at the same time; "yes I do say so, there isn't any hope, not the least mite—he's got an attack of nihil fit in his lost frontis!"

"Where?" cried the started wife.

"In his lost frontis, and he can't be cured without some trouble and a great deal of pains. You see his whole planetary system is defanged; firstly, his vox populi is pressin' on his advalorum; secondly his cuticular cutaneous has swelled considerably if not more; thirdly and lastly, his solar ribs are in a concussed state, and he ain't got any money, consequently he's bound to die."

There is but one way of securing universal equality to man, and that is to regard every honest employment as honorable, and then for every man to learn, in whatsoever state he may be, to be therewith content, and to fulfill with strict fidelity the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of honor.

As life is a day's journey, and we are all travelers, and bound to "put up" somewhere, it would be well for us to look out beforehand that comfortable lodgings are secured when our trip shall be cut short by the night of death. Money won't give one a pick of chambers in the mansion of our Fathers above.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—There is in many families an impression that the boys soon grow beyond a mother's control or influence, and that while it is expected that the girls should still be obedient to the mother, the sons must at a certain age be left to the father. Thus insensibly they imbibe the feeling that they are above the mother's authority.

The mother feeling that she has no power to govern them, the father is away and his whole mind is engrossed with other cares and the boys are left uncontrolled. This is the influential cause of the ruin of thousands of families. Probably there is not one who will read this page, who cannot call to mind many illustrations of the truth of this statement.

Here is a lost son dying in the forecastle of a ship, far away upon the ocean. Why is he there, far from his own pleasant fireside and the love of home? Because his mother relinquished her control over her boy. Here is a mutilated corpse upon the blood-stained fields of Mexico. The form is that of the graceful youth, whose fair cheek is darkened brown by the southern sun. Why has this young man plunged into the bull-dog scene of human butchery, and come to this untimely and disgraceful death? It is because his mother did not try to retain that influence which a mother only can exert. The idea is a totally erroneous one, that a son by nature feels that there is an inferiority in a woman, and that it is not manly to obey his mother. The natural feeling is just the reverse, and a judicious mother can maintain control over a son as long as she can over a daughter. Indeed a well educated son feels a pride in being obedient to his mother. There is a chivalrous feeling, a sense of honor, connected with such submission, which is highly pleasurable to every ingenious mind.

Napoleon, who was one of the keenest of observers, attributed the formation of his character to his mother's influence. "The man," said he, "is what his mother makes him. France wants mothers."—*Rev. John S. C. Abbott.*

THE NEW LAW OF LIBEL IN NEW YORK.—The following is the official draught of the new law of libel, as we find it in the Albany Argus. It was passed by the New York Legislature, on the 7th ultimo:

1. In all cases where a libel has been or may hereafter be published in any newspaper in this State against any person residing therein, the accused shall be indicted and the trial thereof shall be had in either the county where the said paper was or may hereafter be published, or in any county where the party libelled shall reside, but the defendant may in all cases claim the right, by motion to the Supreme Court in the district where he resides, to be tried in the county where the libel was or may hereafter be printed, on executing a bond to the complainant, in the penal sum of not less than two hundred and fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, conditioned, in case the defendant be convicted, for the payment of all the complainant's reasonable and necessary traveling expenses incurred in going to and from his place of residence and the place of trial and the expenses in attendance on the trial, in the prosecution of defendant.

Such bond shall be signed by two sufficient sureties, to be approved by any judge of any court of record exercising criminal jurisdiction; and in no case shall such defendant be indicted for the printing or publication of a single libel in more than one county of the State.

2. In all cases where a libel has been or may hereafter be printed or published against any person not a resident of this State, the accused shall be indicted and the trial thereof shall be had in the county where the said libel was or may hereafter be printed and published.

3. In all cases where such paper not upon its face purport to be or to have been printed and published in a particular county of this State, the accused may be indicted and the trial thereof had in any one county where the said paper has been or may hereafter be circulated.

4. Nothing in this act contained shall abridge or in any manner affect the right or power of any competent court to change the place of trial of indictments for libel in the manner now provided by law.

5. This act shall take effect immediately.

BENEFIT OF PRESSING THE EARTH.—A few years since, I was employed to make a garden. The soil was gravelly and poor. Among the beds made, was an onion bed, about eight feet by twenty. The earth for this bed was carefully spaded up to the depth of eleven inches, and with a garden rake, made very mellow. The next day the seed was sown in drills crosswise the bed, the drills being about seven inches apart. Immediately after sowing the seed, one half of the bed was stamped down as hard as the weight of a lad of fifteen years of age, by pressing once or twice in a place, would make it. The other half was left light. Shortly after the onions were up, they were weeded and carefully thinned, so as to stand about three inches asunder in the drills all over the bed. The soil during their growth was not moved any more than was incident to the pulling of the weeds. With regard to the result, suffice it is to say that the onions which grew on the part of the bed which was stamped, came up first, grew more thickly, and were more than double the size and quantity of those on the other half, being in fact, as good a yield as I ever saw.

The above we copy from the Michigan Farmer, and would simply remark that the practice of moderately pressing the surface of well pulverized soil when composed as the writer remarks, of gravelly loam, is attended with very good results, but when composed in part of clay, it would be decidedly injurious, causing the surface to "bake," and prevent the tender shoots from penetrating through it.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, May 6.
The Europa arrived at half past 5 P. M. The general news is of little importance.

Cotton closed on Friday firm, but not buoyant. Flour in good demand at 6d. dearer. Corn advanced 1s. for yellow. Pork is in request. Beef, old, 6 55. There is no bacon on hand. Lard steady. Tallow is unchanged. Rice fair at 17s. Money is plenty. Rate of discount 2 per cent. Consols touched 99½.

At Manchester a steady business is doing.

Cotton—The sales probably reached 7000 bales; 2000 bales taken on export, and speculation. Fair Orleans 5½. Middling 5½. Fair Mobile 5½. Middling 5½. Fair Upland 5½. Middling 4½. The sales of the week 69,740 bales, including 75,650 American, of which 13,000 were on speculation, and 6,500 export. The stock on hand is 365,000 bales.

The ship *Hell* sailed left Madras, Dec. 3d, with 234 emigrants for Mauritius, and during a gale on the 23d, the hatches were fastened down, and every one perished from suffocation.

Breadstuffs—Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Western canal flour 20s. 6d. to 21s. Ohio 21s. 3d. a 21s. 9d. Yellow corn 30s. a 30s. 6d. Gardiner quotes wheat advanced 1d., corn 6d. 1s.; new beef 25s. 6d.

A telegram from Vienna says the prosecution against the mother and sister of Kossuth are stopped. They are to be allowed to come to America.

Floyd contradicts the statement that a conference is to be held at London respecting the Danish succession.

The cholera has again broke out in Persia.

In Paris extensive preparations are being made for the fete of May 10th. The Patria announces that the President has no intention of proclaiming an Empire.

Fergus O'Connor came passenger in the Europa.

In the House of Commons the subject of abolishing stamps on newspapers, &c., was taken up and Milnor Gilson made a long speech in favor of it. The question was postponed until Friday.

The ship *Brilliant* arrived from Australia with \$217,000 in gold and reports that the Statesman was to sail with 8000 ounces. 21 vessels from adjacent colonies were entering the harbor of Port Phillip.

The sloop of war *Orestes* captured a Spanish slaver in the Mozambique channel after a desperate resistance.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The Hopkinsville (Ky.) *Rifle* of the 7th inst., says:

From appearances in this region at present, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the next crop of tobacco will be very short. The spring, so far, has been remarkably unfavorable, and planters everywhere are complaining of a very marked scarcity of plants. Even of the season from this time forward should be favorable, the crop, from the reason just mentioned, must be universally small.

What is fashion?
Dinners at midnight, and headaches in the morning.
What is wit?
The peculiar kind of talk that leads to pulled noses and broken heads.
What is joy?
To count your money and find it over-run a hundred dollars.

Accounts from Australia state that the whole dividing range between the Sydney and Victoria mountains, known as snow mountains, has been ascertained to be one vast field of gold.—The government commissioners had a ton and a half of gold in a tent, waiting for an escort to Sydney.

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITORS.
S. V. ROWLAND,

RICHMOND, MAY 14, 1852.

We are authorized to say that Judge Goodloe is not a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this District.

See advertisement of Mr. J. W. Gilbert in another column.

See advertisements of Mr. James March, of Lexington, in another column.

See advertisement of Oldham Farm for sale, Mr. John Crook.

See advertisement of Messrs. Irvine & Field's Stage Lines, in another part of this paper.

LADIES' FAIR.—By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the ladies of the Methodist Church hold a Fair on the 29th inst. The object is a laudable one, and a large attendance of our citizens, with full purses and liberal hearts, will be in decided good taste, both purses and hearts to be opened, of course.

See advertisement of Messrs. Thompson & Van Dusen, Lexington. They are in receipt of a large stock of House Furnishing Goods, Carpets, &c.

Read advertisement of Messrs. S. S. CUTLER & Co., Jewellers, Lexington, Ky., who have on hand a very large and handsome assortment of Diamond Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver and Plated Ware. Messrs. C. & Co. are clever, accommodating gentlemen, who deserve to succeed, and we cheerfully recommend any of our readers who may visit Lexington to purchase articles in their line, to give them a call.

Upon our first page will be found a beautifully written communication giving an account of the Pic-nic held by the young ladies of the Madison Female Academy on the 1st inst., to which we invite attention. The occasion was an interesting one, and how could it have been otherwise when it was graced by so many lovely and bewitching young misses, whose bright smiles and beautiful faces eloquently mirrored the pure and noble impulses of their happy, joyous hearts?—and we are pleased to be able to give our readers so graphic a description of it as is contained in the article of "Observer."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The American edition of this valuable quarterly, re-published by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, for April has been received. As usual its pages are filled with entertaining and instructive matter. The number before us contains 12 excellent papers, all of which will very well repay an attentive perusal. The Government of India, Physical Punitism, Europe: its Condition and Prospects, A Theory of Population, Shelley and the Letters of Poets, The Commerce of Literature, The Early Quaker and Quakerism, Lord Palmerston and his Policy, Contemporary Literature of England, Contemporary Literature of America, Contemporary Literature of Germany, and Contemporary Literature of France are the articles contained in the April number of the Review. We cheerfully commend this work, as also the London Quarterly Review, the Edinburgh Review, the North British Review and Blackwood's Magazine, all of which are re-published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at \$10 for the five works; \$3 for each Review, and \$3 for Blackwood's Magazine.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, in the Daily of the 10th inst., says "we know Gen. Scott to be in favor of maintaining the compromise." Mr. P. has just returned from Washington, and this avowal from him certainly ought to settle the question as to the position of Gen. Scott upon the compromise, as he would not have spoken so positively without having authority and good grounds for so doing. Will not the Louisville editors now cease to prate that Gen. Scott is doubtful upon the finality of the compromise? However, truth to them is stranger than fiction, and they would rather imagine to themselves a state of case, to stating a case as it exists. With many of them, a great proclivity to falsehood and misrepresentation is the predominant trait of character.

MR. CLAY'S HEALTH.—The latest advices from Washington represent Mr. Clay as in a feeble condition, gradually sinking. He may, his physician says, survive weeks or months, and may die at any hour. He is conscious of his condition and perfectly resigned. The physical man is frail, but the intellectual man bright and active. May the hand of time be gently laid on him!

The Charleston Mercury announces that Mr. Ruffin has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS, a member of Congress from Maine, died at Paris, Me., on the 30th ult. In the Senate and House of Representatives the usual resolutions upon such occasions have been adopted.

HON. LYNN BOYD—THE PRESIDENCY.—We thought when it was announced some time since that the life of Lynn Boyd had been circulated in either House of Congress, that some hireling had prepared his biography for pay, and that the idea of Lynn Boyd being a candidate for the Presidency had never surprised the brain of any living being beside the honorable gentleman himself, and his feed biographer, but it seems that really some other person has discovered that Lynn Boyd is a "sagacious statesman," who ought to be made President of the United States!! This great discovery has been reserved to some son of the "old Dominion," who in a late number of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, has perpetrated a fulsome eulogium of Lynn Boyd, in which he heralds the astounding fact to the world that his pet is a "sagacious statesman," and as he has never filled any other office than that of legislator, that "the peaceful olive, not the bloody laurel, crowns his brow." This gifted son of Virginia, for he must be a man of imagination and fancy, else he could not have conjured up such a thought as that Lynn Boyd is a "sagacious statesman," should be careful how he breaks so wonderful, so strange, so wild a discovery to the world, lest he drive many a mad with so unlooked-for an announcement.

The author of the sketch of the life and character of Lynn Boyd above alluded to, in the course of his article has the following: "On all occasions, he has shown the spirit and ability of a sagacious statesman, and without being a candidate for the Convention to remodel the Constitution of his State, he introduced and popularized the doctrine that all officers, judicial or otherwise, are agents of the people: deriving their authority from them, exercising their trusts for them, and should be elected by them and be amenable to them at stated intervals by election, and the organic law of Kentucky now conforms to that movement." Wonderful man indeed is Lynn Boyd to have made this grand discovery! Surely for this single evidence of his sagacity as a statesman, he deserves the admiration of the nation, and the highest office in the gift of the American people!

But to be serious, and speak candidly, we regard Lynn Boyd as the very weakest man who has ever held a seat in Congress as long as he has. He has never given the world a single evidence of great intellect or profound statesmanship. His mind has never been shocked with any original idea save that he ought to be President! He is a man of narrow contracted mind; a bitter partisan and suppliant tool, and has already been elevated to higher places than his capacity and character merit. He has never originated any scheme in or out of Congress that would be creditable to a backwoods jack-leg county court lawyer. To talk of such a man for the Presidency is almost sacrilege. The thought is degrading, and cannot be entertained by any good patriot, whose head and heart is right.

The Rev. ROBERT L. BRECK, delivered two very fine discourses to the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in this place on last Sabbath, and we regret to say they are the last we shall hear from him for some time, as he left the next day with his family for Macon, Ga., the place of his future residence, whither he has been called by the Presbyterian church of that city as their pastor. We congratulate the church of Macon on the wise choice they have made, believing in the Rev. Mr. Breck all their most sanguine hopes and expectations will be more than realized. Although yet quite young in years, he has advanced very far in that knowledge and "wisdom which cometh down from above, which is pure, peaceable, gentle, easily to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and hypocrisy." Mr. B. is a gentleman of urbane, agreeable manners, dignified bearing and fine talents, and bids fair soon to be ranked among the first class of clergymen of that branch of the church to which he belongs. He bears with him to his new home, the kind wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this community, who have known him from his childhood, and by whom he is highly esteemed.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Newport, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. The Senate was organized by the appointment of Benj. F. Thurston, of Providence, as clerk. In the House of Representatives, Hon. Alfred Bosworth (Whig), of Warren, was chosen speaker; Wingate Hayes and Thomas C. Greene, of Providence, clerks. The two houses in grand committee received and counted the votes cast at the recent election for State officers, and declared the following officers elected: Governor—Elisha Harris, Whig; Lieutenant—S. G. Arnold, Whig; Secretary of State—A. Potter, Dem.; Attorney General—W. S. Burges, Dem.; Treasurer—Edwin Wilbur, Dem.

UNITED STATES MINT.—The coinage at this institution for the past month of April amounted to \$3, 537,930 \$2—of which there were 462,044 pieces of gold of the value of \$3,474,138; and 1,806,444 pieces of silver (dimes, half dimes, and three cent pieces) of the value of \$823,106; and 1,176,000 cents.

Kossuth will soon take his departure from our shores, not, however, to bend his steps to his father-land, but to England, where he proposes to make his future residence, at least for the present. Than Louis Kossuth, no greater humbug ever came from the "olden east to the new west" to cater to the passions of the people for money. Not only as a humbug did he come to this country; he came an impostor too. Upon the good sense and generous impulses of our people he has greatly presumed. By our government he was invited to take up his residence in this country, and in order to enable him to reach our shores, a national ship was ordered to bear him from the land of his captivity to the asylum and home of the oppressed. He came to our country, but not to make it his home; he came to raise money, to interpret for us the farewell address of Washington, and to instruct our government in the line of duty we should pursue toward other nations. He came and was warmly received, but his conduct has caused many who admired him and sympathized with him and his countrymen, to regard him as a vain, presumptuous, selfish man, who is seeking to get material aid pretending for the cause of Hungary, but really to enable him live in style in England, whose institutions he so eloquently lauded in his speeches in that country.

The sons and daughters of the "old world" have learned that our people are all possessed of large hearts and liberal souls, and they have fiddled and danced and sung them out of millions of dollars, enough almost to have established a system of free schools from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in which the youth of the land could have been trained for usefulness and to intelligence. In an Ellsler, a Celeste, an Ole Bull, a Lind, a Hays, and a Lola Montes, our people have found magnets to attract their times, as their admiration for dancing and music is great, and not at all regulated or prescribed by any calculation of dollars and cents. To these persons they have given their money liberally, but of all the humbings who have crossed the briny deep to relieve our people of their "loose change," none will compare with Kossuth: he is one most splendid humbug! By his powers of eloquence, and his extreme impudence and audacity, he has tickled the fancy of very many of the people, who have given him money for the cause of Hungary—but down trodden Hungary, if your wrongs are never redressed until Kossuth marshals squadrons to battle for you, the last ebullient day of time as it is being swallowed up in eternity will find you bound in chains of tyranny beneath the oppressive hand of Austria.

Go Kossuth to England and revel with the aristocracy of that country, and forget your father-land, for it is far better that her sons should groan beneath Austria's yoke to committing her destiny to the hands of one who in the hour of need deserted her, and who has abused her name to collect for himself a fortune, and who holds in higher esteem the institutions of despotic England, than the free government of the United States.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.—Hussey, Bond, & Hale's circular contains the following: "We have no reliable official returns on which to base an estimate of our present population, but we believe it to be from 200,000 to 220,000, and that of Oregon, 22,000 to 25,000. Advances from Europe, from China, and from Southern ports of this coast speak of a large prospective immigration hitherward, and official reports state that 5,000 may be expected from France during the coming six months. There are now about 23,000 French residents in the country, and 8,000 to 10,000 Chinese. A statement of immigration for four months, ending March 10, shows a balance of arrivals over departures (without counting the overland immigrants from Mexico) of 6,051, one-half of which arrivals reached the country during the last five weeks of the term."

ASSIGNABILITY OF LAND WARRANTS.—In his interpretation of the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, authorizing the issue of nonassignable bounty land warrants, the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, decided that the soldier, after locating his warrants, could not make a valid title to the land so located, until after the issue of the patent. The question has been submitted to the Hon. Rufus Choate, whose view is that the conveyance may be made after the issue of the warrant, and before the issue of the patent. The phrase in the law "prior to the issue" having reference to the warrant, and not the patent.

The Whig Central Committee have appointed FRANCIS S. KAUFFMAN, of Lincoln county, a delegate from the 4th Congressional district of Kentucky, in place of HARVEY HELM, declined.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian, on the 20th ult., concluded an engagement of sixty-nine nights, at the Broadway Theatre, New York. This is the most extraordinary engagement of the kind on record.

The Princeton Republican learns that the cholera had made its appearance in Union county. Two persons had died from it when their informant left.

The Electoral Vote of 1852.

The bill which recently passed the United States Senate, apportioning members of Congress among the States, according to the last census, and which will no doubt be confirmed by the House of Representatives, increases the number of members to 234, and of Presidential Electors to 296, making 149 necessary to a choice.

The electoral vote of each State, under the new apportionment, compared with 1848, will be as follows:

States	1852.	'48.	States	1852.	'48.
Maine	8	9	Ohio	23	23
New Hampshire	6	6	Indiana	13	12
Vermont	6	6	Illinois	11	9
Massachusetts	13	12	Iowa	4	4
Rhode Island	4	4	Wisconsin	5	4
Connecticut	6	6	Michigan	6	5
New York	25	25	Kentucky	12	12
New Jersey	7	7	Missouri	9	7
Pennsylvania	21	21	Alabama	6	6
Delaware	3	3	Louisiana	6	6
Maryland	8	8	Tennessee	12	12
Virginia	16	17	Mississippi	7	6
North Carolina	10	11	Arkansas	4	3
South Carolina	8	9	Texas	4	4
Georgia	10	10	California	4	0
Florida	3	3			
Total				296	290

The States in italics voted for Gen. Taylor in 1848, giving him 163 votes. The losses and gains by the new apportionment are as follows:

Illinois and Missouri each gain two electoral votes.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Arkansas, each gain one.

Virginia loses two electoral votes. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, North Carolina and South Carolina, each lose one.

California is added to the list.

An effort will doubtless be made in the House of Congress, to give Louisiana an additional member for her fraction. The effort was made in the Senate but failed.

It is said that the pending negotiations between the Secretary of State and the British minister, and also the representatives of the States of Central America, have been brought to a conclusion, and that the result is a treaty satisfactory to all parties. The rumor is corroborated by the fact that the Secretary has left the city on a visit to Massachusetts, to be absent about a fortnight, and that the Nicaragua minister has also departed.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, the first assistant of the Postmaster General has decided that an article or advertisement in a newspaper may be marked with a pen or pencil without subjecting the sheet to letter postage, if it is done for the sole purpose of readily attracting the attention of the person to whom the paper may be sent. If the mark should be made so as to convey any other information, the paper would then be charged with letter rates.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Preston N. Bradley, Ephraim M. Ewing, and John F. Stockdale to be directors of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, on the part of the State of Kentucky.

We are pleased to welcome to our office the Boston Museum, a handsomely printed and ably edited journal. We hope to receive it regularly as it is an entertaining and readable paper.

The following article to correspondents, taken from the Augusta Chronicle, we commend to those of our friends who occasionally favor us with articles for the Messenger. But few, very few of those who write communications for newspapers punctuate their matter, and thereby impose some labor either upon the Editor or compositor. A gentle hint we hope will be sufficient from us upon this subject:

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—PUNCTUATION.—Upon reading some "rather" spotted "proof" the other day, we asked the young gentleman who set it up, to give us his rule for punctuation, to which he replied, "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then put a comma, when I gape, I insert a semicolon; when I sneeze, a colon; and when I want another chew of tobacco, I insert a period." These rules are so simple—so lucid, and admirable, that we should be doing the typographical public an injury to withhold them, and we therefore put them on record.

For the Weekly Messenger.
CHARADE.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

I am a word of 13 letters.
My 1, 2, 3 is a celebrated river in Europe.
My 1, 2, 5, 10 is the name of a plaything.
My 10, 11, 12 is the name of a Pope of Rome.
My 9, 12, 13 is the name of a fish.
My 13, 12, 3, 4 is the Latin for gift.
My 10, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 is the name of a city in England.
My 3, 9, 13 is a shake of the head.
My whole is the name of a gentleman residing in Richmond, highly distinguished for literary talents.
(Answer next week.)

The following toast was given at the annual Clay festival in New York:

The man whose birth makes this day glorious. He has outlived detraction, and is disturbed by no dreams of ambition—removed from the storm of political conflict—animated by no desire but the good of his country, he still survives, the noble embodiment of Democratic Whig principles.

"We might had thee as President with happy brow."
But, oh! could we love thee more deeply than now!"

Pride is a vice, which inclines a man to find it in others, and to overlook it in himself.

Interview with Mr. Clay.

[Editorial Correspondence of the New York Express.]

WASHINGTON, April 28.

It has been more than a year since I had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Clay, and being again in Washington for a few days, the melancholy satisfaction has been allowed me of visiting him at his room in the National Hotel. He occupies his old quarters at the S. E. corner of the building, and which, when he shall be no more, will become sacred as the sick chamber of the great statesman of the country. In Europe, travellers go far out of their way to visit the dwelling places of the once distinguished men of the old world. Pilgrimages are made even by thousands annually to Forney to see the chamber where such a man as Voltaire, distinguished only for his intellect and wickedness, lived and died, and the little pictures of Washington and Franklin to be found there, with the remembrance of the splendid genius of the great French author, compensates an American for the labor and expense of such a far-off visit. So, either ascending or descending in the scale of merit, we love to visit the houses and familiar scenes of civilians and soldiers, who have filled a large space in the public mind. Mount Vernon, with something of the same spirit, will ever be hallowed ground to the countrymen of Washington, and those who are permitted to visit the chamber, where he died, will remember the place, as associated with a name not only historical and sacred, but the final habitation of one beloved and respected throughout the world.

Do not think the world has produced but one Washington. He was the great Captain of the whole civilized world, and such was the judgment of Frederick the Great, of Napoleon, and of the most renowned men of the old world. To America he was pre-eminently the man of the last century, as Mr. Clay, it seems to me, is pre-eminently the man of the present century. It is to-day, the thought of Mr. Clay, and one to which he gives most frequent utterance, why he has such friends. "I have neither power nor place, influential friends nor patrimony, inheritance nor titles, and yet no man has such friends as I have," are words often upon his lips. There is constant proof of this friendship in the attention of the troops of friends anxious to serve him. Little kindnesses, delicately bestowed, pour upon him, sometimes by kind wishes, sometimes in the presence of those, and such are often female friends, whose sympathies are pained to see Mr. Clay suffer as he does from the want of quiet sleep, and from that death-like and torturing cough, from which for months he has suffered so much, and for which he receives no relief.

The contrast of a year to me was most painful, and Mr. Clay looks physically, only like the wreck of the man he was. There is hardly strength enough in his hands to convey food to his mouth, and he is helped to and from his bed like a feeble child. He rises very late, and as he told me, has not known for a long time what it was to enjoy an hour of sweet, refreshing, natural sleep. But like an old forest oak, beautiful even in its decay, Mr. Clay still survives and exhibits the marks of past strength, and present power. The lustre of his eyes is undimmed. He both sees and knows his friends. The grasp of his hands is as fervent, earnest and kindly impressive as ever it was. His voice continues to be all sweetness and melody except when its tones are moved by that bodily weakness which makes it painful for him to speak, and it is always very painful for him to speak long. But the greatest blessing which God vouchsafes to a dying man is his.

He has that peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away, and an intellect as unclouded as in the day of its greatest brilliancy. Most of his thoughts are devoted to that change of existence from which none of us are exempt, and that change may come in an hour or a day, or it may be postponed till the spring or the summer flowers fade, and die. In the mean time Mr. Clay is tranquilly prepared for the messenger whenever he comes, and he remarks of his death in a confident, Christian spirit, that though "it may be presumption in him to say so, he looks forward to the world beyond the grave with faith in God, and trust in a better life." He is a member and communicant of the Episcopal Church, and among the few books in his room the word of God occupies the most conspicuous place.

On the public questions of the day he takes a deep interest. I mention it as an example worthy of the imitation of public men, that he told me that he never made a personal explanation in his life, while a member of either house of Congress. A strict parliamentarian, and the most accomplished Speaker that ever presided over the deliberations of any public body, his respect for the proprieties of life, and his love of order would never allow him to obtrude his private griefs upon the public body.

In regard to public questions and public men his views are unalterably the same. He spoke of Kossuth as a graceful and accomplished man, and of the pleasure which his interview afforded him last winter, particularly in the intelligence displayed by him, and in the respectful attention which the Hungarian Chief, manifested for his opinions; but Kossuth's complaint that that interview had become public, surprised him, as there was no request, expectation or wish manifested that it should be private. On the contrary, it was an interview in the presence of several members of Congress, and of other distinguished public persons. Whatever hinted at private opinions was suppressed from the public report, and it was in the discharge of a public duty, perhaps the very last duty of his public life, that Mr. Clay felt called upon to resist the doctrine that it was lawful and proper for the United States, under any circumstances short of self-preservation, to interfere practically in the affairs of the governments of Europe.

I thought, too that he was shocked that so grave a subject as war should be trifled with as it was by Kossuth in his play upon "those three little letters" at the Banquet given by the members of the New York Bar, and more recently in his New Jersey speeches, where he speaks of "material aid," and the purchase of "boys" for Hungary.

meaning those grim-looking and loud mouthed messengers of death, whose music, in their time, have either made millions of widows and orphans, or maimed for life the bravest and worst of those, who should love to hail as their father and their friend, the Prince of Peace.

But Mr. Clay, though he thinks much of all foreign and domestic questions, so far as they are connected with the glory of his country, and sometimes no doubt of late has had a burning spirit to return to the forum, is enabled to read but little, or to have but little to read to him of the occurrences of the day. But next to those eternal truths which foreshadow to him the future, and which like the links of a connecting chain bind the things which are of this world, to those which are to come after it, he thinks most of that country which in one form or another he has served more than half of a century of time. Were he in the Senate to-day he would vote for Protection of American Labor, for the construction of works of Internal Improvement on the sea board and along the inland waters of the country,—for an equitable distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Domain, so that the old States as well as the new, should share in the benefits arising from the common property of the Nation,—and especially against that innovation upon the policy of Washington and all the fathers and chiefs of the Republic for all time, that it is not lawful for one nation, under any pretence short of its own safety, to interfere in the concerns of another country, especially when that other country, is a nation upon the confines of Europe. May these principles of National justice and patriotism long survive the life of Henry Clay.

I met Mr. Clay in his room with only two New York friends and with a melancholy pleasure. It was a sad sight to behold the ravages of time and of disease upon his tall and graceful person. It was melancholy to realize that his learning, wisdom, experience, and all would soon be buried with him in the cold earth. It was painful to feel that his melody of voice would soon be changed to the whispers of death, and finally die away in the plaintive breezes of his departing spirit. But it was a privilege to hear what must be among the last words of such a man,—to see his unflinching hope as the embers of life spark are burning out. It is not for Mr. Clay, but for his country, that I regretted for a moment in his presence that he had not reached the meridian of place, as well as glory in his country's history.

But reflection teaches me, that it is not always compatible with genius, greatness, truth, honesty, and service to secure public peace. Genius and greatness often beget jealousies,—the truth plainly spoken, even though spoken in love, gives offence, honesty is misjudged, or out of fashion, and public services are often forgotten as soon as they are performed. As Greece banished Aristides and Rome exiled Marcellus, so the countrymen of Henry Clay have at times preferred the least to the greatest of their benefactors. But posterity will appreciate him, and defend him. He has even now survived his calumniators and all calamity, and we feel already that—

Glory without end
Scatters the clouds away; and on his name
attend
The tears and praises of all times." E. B.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship Mexico, we have received files of Galveston papers to the 30th ult., and San Antonio papers to the 22d.

Goliad has been selected by the Western Presbytery for the location of a college. The San Antonio Ledger learns from good authority that Jesse Smith, special Indian agent, has been occupied for two months past in holding a council with the Comanche and other Indians in the upper country near Fort Graham.

It is said that the council was very generally attended. All the head Comanche chiefs were present, and among them the great war chief Eagle, who has before been known to attend a council of peace with the officers of our Government, and has rarely ever visited the white settlements except for the purpose of rapine and plunder.

A dreadful affray took place at Fort Merrill, on the Nueces, a few days ago, between some sporting men and a number of the troops stationed at that point in which one or two soldiers were killed or mortally wounded. The difficulty occurred in consequence of a misunderstanding relative to betting, and the general impression is that the soldiers were to blame. The Nueces Valley says we have not heard sufficient particulars to give the details of the matter, but are informed that the troops now stationed at the fort are about as vicious a body of men as are generally crowded together. We also learn that fifteen of the rifles have deserted that post, having been detailed for some particular duty, and that they carried with them their horses, arms, and equipments. They are supposed to be on their way to Mexico.

OREGON.—A well-informed correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writes from Salem, Oregon, under date of March 18th, as follows:

"This is most magnificent country, and will, in the course of a few years, be the garden of the United States. There are some of the most enrapturing views to be seen here that ever feasted the eye of man. I have already explored all the old settled portions of it, but I have been told that Page's Sound, Umpqua and Rogue river valleys will equal them for beauty, productiveness, and climate."

The travelling here is mostly on horseback, but it is because we have no wagons in the country, nor can we get any made here. There is no country in the world where better wagon roads can be had than in this, with its immense open prairies and orchard-like oak groves."

Dates from Porto Rico to April 3d had been received. It is said that the sugar crop owing to the long drought, will be a third short of an average. Sugar brought a very high price. Commerce was brisk; vessels were continually arriving from the United States with supplies of provisions.—*Los Jour.*

A convention of mongrel abolitionists—white and black, male and female, was held in Cincinnati a short time since. The most prominent person in the mass was Fred. Douglass, the negro lecturer. A letter from Cassius M. Clay was read to the convention. Annexed we make two quotations from it, merely to gratify the thirst of our readers for seeing rich and rare productions. Look here:

"Still there is hope—still there is hope—still there is progress! 'Agitation' is not quieted! The battle 'rages along the whole line!' The State is split—the Church is split! The right of petition is won in the House—now the fight begins in the Senate! The end will be the same! So are parties split! A new element enters into the elections! The right of petition is vindicated! 'Constructive treason,' the last hope of tyrants, thank God, is dead!"

And this, by way of winding up:—"Indeed! and does the chivalry grow pale at last? Lady Macbeth: 'out damned spot!—out!—I say—one—two—Why then, 'tis time to do it—hell is murky! Eie, my lord, 'tis a soldier—and afeard! What need we fear, who know it, where none can call our power to account? Yet who should have thought the old man to have so much blood in him?"

"Yes, there is progress! 'Don't give up the ship.' I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY."

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—At the suggestion of the Whig Central Committee, we herewith publish the names of the delegates to the Whig National Convention, appointed by the State Convention in February last, and request that any who do not expect to be able to attend the sitting of the National Convention, will notify Hon. James Harlan, Chairman of the Committee, to that effect as early as convenient, in order that others may be appointed to supply their places. We hope the Whig press of the State will copy the list, and call attention to this matter.

Two appointments have already been made by the Committee, viz: Ninian E. Gray, Esq., of Christian, in place of Hon. Philip Triplett, of Daviess, deceased, as delegate from the State at large, and Francis S. Kauffman, Esq., of Lincoln, in place of Harvey Helm, Esq., who will be unable to attend. The list now stands as follows:

DELEGATES FROM THE STATE AT LARGE.
Gen. Leslie Combs, of Fayette; Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle; Col. John S. Williams, of Clarke; Ninian E. Gray, Esq., of Christian.

DISTRICT DELEGATIONS.
First District—L. M. Flournoy, McCracken; A. F. Henry, Tripp; Dr. J. M. Johnson, Crittenden; W. F. Fowler, Livingston; Samuel Woodson, Hopkins.

Second District—John A. McLarnan, Christian; Geo. W. Triplett, Daviess; John T. Bunch, Henderson; Dav. R. Murray, Breckinridge; J. C. Walker, Meade.

Third District—David King, Logan; L. P. Bransford, Barren; William V. Loving, Warren; R. D. Murray, Hart; Francis M. Bristow, Todd.

Fourth District—Dav. R. Haggard, Cumberland; John Q. A. King, Cumberland; Wm. C. Anderson, Boyle; James Barbour, Boyle; Francis S. Kauffman, Lincoln.

Fifth District—John Cofer, Hardin; Jno. Rout, Anderson; Phil. B. Thompson, Mercer; Samuel Carpenter, jr., Nelson; Robert C. Palmer, Washington.

Sixth District—George W. Dunlap, Garrard; Allan A. Burton, Garrard; John Dills, Pike; David Irvine, Madison; Silas Woodson, Knox.

Seventh District—James M. Bullock, Shelby; William S. Helm, Shelby; Edward D. Hobbs, Jefferson; Wm. Middle, Louisville; Gibson Malory, Oldham.

Eight District—Tucker Woodson, Jessamine; D. Howard Smith, Scott; Orlando Brown, Franklin; J. D. Helm, Woodford; Henry C. Pindell, Fayette.

Ninth District—Chilton Allan, Clarke; A. W. Hamilton, Montgomery; John W. White, Montgomery; William S. Botts, Fleming; E. J. Hockaday, Greenup.

Tenth District—Joseph Doniphan, Bracken; George B. Hodge, Campbell; Charles S. Clarkson, Boone; James Southgate, Kenton; John G. Hickman, Mason.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

PROSPECT OF WHIG HARMONY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, whose feelings are all Democratic, has the following paragraph in his last letter:

Our friends and the public will please call and examine our stock at FRAZERS' CORNER, where we will be happy to show them through our stock.

YBSPR & SCOTT,
Lexington, April 16, -11-45

